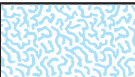


LEGEND

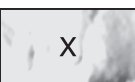
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
QUATERNARY



Glacier: A mass of ice formed from compacted snow in an area where snow accumulation exceeds melting and sublimation.

POST-FRASER GLACIATION

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

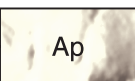


ANTHROPOGENIC DEPOSITS: rubble, diamicton, and gravel; 1 to 10 m thick; forming flat and steep surfaces; emplaced by human activity.

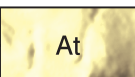


ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and muck; 1 to 10 m thick (typically 2 to 3 m); forming fens and bogs; organic deposits too small to be shown at this scale occur within other units; common within abandoned meltwater channels.

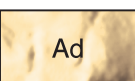
ALLUVIAL (FLUVIAL) DEPOSITS: gravel and sand with minor silt and clay, deposited by streams; commonly stratified; generally well sorted except in alluvial fans



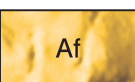
Floodplain sediments: sand and silt, commonly including organic materials and underlain, in many places, by gravel; 1 to 3 m thick; occurring as flat surfaces close to river level; prone to flooding.



Terrace sediments: stratified sand and gravel overlain by a veneer of sand and silt; 2 to 10 m thick; forming terraces well above flood level.

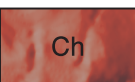


Deltaic sediments: stratified sand and gravel underlain by silt and clay; generally 2 to 15 m thick; occurring at the mouths of streams entering lakes.

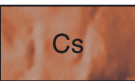


Fan sediments: poorly sorted sand and gravel, with diamicton; generally 2 to 15 m thick; forming fans at the toe of slopes; Af-Cf alluvial fan associated with the Cheekye fan differs geomorphologically.

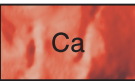
COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: diamicton and rubble deposited by various mass-wasting processes, ranging from slope wash to rock fall; composition dependent on source materials.



Landslide debris: mostly unconsolidated sediments, with texture dependent on source materials; generally 1 to 10 m thick, but may exceed 10 m near the toe of large landslides; forming hummocky accumulations on lower slopes and valley floor. Where possible, landslides were identified by type: Ch-df, debris flow deposit; Ch-da, debris avalanche; Ch-ds, debris slide; Ch-rs, rock slide; Ch-ra, rock avalanche; Ch-sa, snow avalanche track.



Slope colluvium: rock fragments in a matrix of, boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and minor clay; 1 to 10 m thick; formed by bedrock weathering or reworking of unconsolidated deposits on steep (>30°) slopes; commonly gullied.



Talus: rubble and block accumulations at the bottom of steep (> 40°) slopes; 1 to 10 m thick; forming aprons and cones.



Colluvial veneer: rock fragments in a matrix of boulders, gravel, sand, silt; usually <3 m thick; formed by bedrock weathering or reworking of unconsolidated deposits.

FRASER GLACIATION (LATE WISCONSINAN)

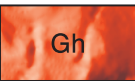
PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: sand and gravel, well to poorly sorted, and commonly stratified; deposited by glacial meltwater; bedding disrupted locally due to melt of glacier ice.



Glaciomarine terrace sediments: sand and gravel, stratified to massive; 1 to 10 m thick; forming flat surfaces perched well above alluvial deposits or associated with meltwater channels, may be fossiliferous.

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand and gravel, well to poorly sorted, and commonly stratified; deposited by glacial meltwater; bedding disrupted locally following the melting of supporting ice.



Ice-contact deposits: sand and gravel, stratified to massive and commonly faulted; generally >3 m thick; forming hummocky surfaces. Gh-Cf is an ice-contact debris flow complex associated with the Cheekye fan which differs geomorphologically and compositionally.



Glaciofluvial terrace sediments: sand and gravel, stratified to massive; 1 to 10 m thick; forming flat surfaces perched well above alluvial deposits or associated with meltwater channels.



Glaciofluvial blanket: sand and gravel, stratified to massive; generally 1 to 10 m thick; sediment cover is continuous, but the underlying morphology is visible; commonly located near the mouth of meltwater channels.



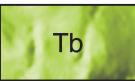
Proglacial deltaic sediments: sand and gravel with minor silt and clay; 5 to 10 m thick; commonly overlying glaciolacustrine silt and clay; forming, in part, slightly inclined surfaces.



Glaciofluvial veneer: sand and gravel, well to poorly sorted, and commonly stratified; deposited by glacial meltwater; bedding disrupted locally following melting of supporting ice, 1 to 3 m thick.

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

TILL: Poorly sorted diamicton consisting of pebbles, cobbles, and boulders in a sandy to clayey matrix, directly deposited by glaciers; includes colluvium (reworked till) on steep slopes, and small units of glaciofluvial sediments, especially in valley bottoms and near the mouths and banks of meltwater channels; till surface is commonly rilled on steep slopes.



Till blanket: continuous till cover with few bedrock outcrops; 1 to 3 m thick on average; conforming to and may be locally obscuring morphology of underlying units.



Till veneer: discontinuous till cover with abundant bedrock outcrops; 1 m thick on average; reflecting topography of underlying bedrock.

PRE-QUATERNARY



BEDROCK: sedimentary, low-grade metamorphic, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Jurassic to Quaternary age; including, in places, till veneer, drift, and colluvium.

